



RURAL DISTRICT OF SEISDON  
(STAFFORDSHIRE)

# ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

Chief Public Health Inspector

FOR THE YEAR

1967

Council Offices,  
WOMBOURNE,  
Wolverhampton.  
*Tel. No.* WOMBOURNE 2454-8



# SEISDON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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## PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

(as at 31st December, 1967)

*Chairman :*

Councillor J. C. SALMON

*Vice-Chairman :*

Councillor L. GRAFTON

Councillor D. R. HOUSDEN, J.P. (Chairman of the Council).

Councillor L. J. A. BENNETT (Vice-Chairman of the Council).

Councillor L. M. DENT (Deputy Chairman of the Council).

Councillors D. E. BRAMALL  
F. HIGGINS  
J. T. HILL  
J. INCH  
Miss E. E. LAURIE  
H. F. McTAGGART  
F. J. OXFORD, J.P., C.A.  
P. F. PATEMAN  
H. G. PORTEOUS  
T. PREECE  
M. STONESTREET  
G. A. WALLEY

## SEISDON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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### PUBLIC HEALTH PERSONNEL

*Medical Officer of Health :*

ALAN R. KENNEDY,  
B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.  
(Died 8th March, 1967)

*Temporary Medical Officer of Health :*

A. F. DUKES, M.B., Ch.B.  
(Commenced 4th August, 1967)

*Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent :*  
E. H. ROBERTS, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. Meat and Food Inspection.

*Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector :*  
H. F. ROBINSON, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. Meat and Food Inspection.

*Deputy Cleansing Superintendent and Additional Public Health Inspector :*  
G. DRAYCOTT, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. Meat and Food Inspection,  
Smoke Inspector's Certificate.

*Additional Public Health Inspector :*  
E. F. KELLY, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. Meat and Food Inspection.

(Duties of P.H.I.'s : Statutory Duties prescribed by Public Health Officer's Regulations ; Public Cleansing ; Petroleum and Shops Acts.)

*Pupil Public Health Inspector :*  
C. R. WEAVER

*Clerical Staff :*

D. NALLY  
Mrs. K. I. BAKER

Miss J. WOODWARD  
Miss H. M. JORDAN



# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR 1967

*To the Chairman and Members of the  
Seisdon Rural District Council.*

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for 1967.

This Report is drawn up in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health in their Circular of January, 1968.

The Report deals with Public Health subjects in Sections as follows :—

- A Statistics affecting the Rural District.
- B General Provisions of Health Services in the Rural District.
- C Sanitary accommodation of the Rural District.
- D Housing in the Rural District.
- E Inspection and Supervision of Food.
- F Prevalence of, and control over, Infectious Diseases.
- G Tuberculosis.

and it concludes with the Report of your Chief Public Health Inspector on those matters which fall within his sphere of activities.

The Infant Mortality Rate was nearly halved and is 40% below the national figures ; this was even more pleasing as the Birth Rate was above the national average. The Death Rate was still below the national average.

Amongst infectious diseases Measles was by far the commonest. It is to be hoped that parents will take advantage of the vaccination facilities offered for their children and help to eliminate Measles just as Diphtheria has been eliminated by immunisation.

Extensions of Codsall Sewage Disposal Works have been completed and are working satisfactorily. In certain other parts of the Rural District the situation is not so satisfactory. There is an urgent need for completion of sewerage schemes in respect of areas of Penn Common and Gospel End. In spite of the frequent cesspool emptying service provided by the Council, and in these areas many of the premises have to be serviced weekly, it is impossible to prevent cesspools from overflowing with consequent menace to health. The Council's Surveyor reports that the preparation of these schemes is in progress and it is hoped that there will be no delay in obtaining approval for such schemes when they are submitted to the Ministry.

There has been a steady increase in the number of meals provided by Meals-on-Wheels Service. The voluntary help given to this cause is much appreciated by all concerned, and the generous gift of a new delivery van to the Meals-on--Wheels Service by Seisdon Round Table has enhanced the efficiency of the services.

I take this opportunity of thanking various persons for their co-operation and advice during the past year and record particular appreciation of the Chairman and Vice Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee, Mr. A. R. Baskett, Clerk and Chief Financial Officer of the Rural District Council, Mr. F. Bagley, Engineer and Surveyor to the Rural District Council, Miss H. Clark, Housing Officer, and Mr. E. H. Roberts, Chief Public Health Inspector to the Rural District Council.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

A. F. DUKES.

September, 1968.

SECTION A

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Population.

Registrar-General

Persons			Persons	
1/7/65	41,350		÷	660
1/7/66	38,550		—	2,800
1/7/67	38,060		—	490

HOUSES

Total number of inhabited houses in the Rural District :—

1st April, 1966	..	..	..	11,630
1st April, 1967	..	..	..	11,983
1st April, 1968	..	..	..	12,138

Sum represented by a penny rate 1966-67—£5,705  
1967-68—£6,095  
1968-69—£6,240

Rateable Value 1966-67—£1,405,629.  
1967-68—£1,454,228.  
1968-69—£1,508,759

General Rate 1966-67—11/4d. in the £.  
1967-68—11/11d. in the £.  
1968-69—12/2d. in the £.  
(plus additional 2d. in certain Parishes).

Area : 43,495 acres, i.e., 68 square miles.

## VITAL STATISTICS 1967

Live Births :				Males	Females	Total
Total	..	..	..	363	330	693
Legitimate..	..	..	..	349	317	666
Illegitimate	..	..	..	14	13	27

Still Births :				Males	Females	Total
Total	..	..	..	6	3	9
Legitimate..	..	..	..	5	2	7
Illegitimate	..	..	..	1	1	2

### Deaths of Infants under one year of age :

				Males	Females	Total
Total	..	..	..	6	2	8
Legitimate..	..	..	..	6	2	8
Illegitimate	..	..	..	—	—	—

### Deaths of Infants under four weeks of age :

				Males	Females	Total
Total	..	..	..	4	1	5
Legitimate..	..	..	..	4	1	5
Illegitimate	..	..	..	—	—	—

### Deaths of Infants under one week of age :

				Males	Females	Total
Total	..	..	..	4	1	5
Legitimate..	..	..	..	4	1	5
Illegitimate	..	..	..	—	—	—



	Seisdon R.D.C. 1966	Seisdon R.D.C. 1967	England & Wales 1967
Number of Live Births .. .. .	708	693	—
Rate per 1,000 population .. .. .	18.3	18.2	17.2
Illegitimate Live Births (% of total live births)	3.8%	3.9%	—
Number of Still Births .. .. .	9	9	—
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births.. ..	12.7	12.8	14.8
Total Live and Still Births .. .. .	717	702	—
Infant Deaths (deaths under one year) .. ..	15	8	—
Infant Mortality Rates—Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births .. .. .	21.2	11.5	18.3
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births .. .. .	18.3	12.0	—
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births .. .. .	74	37	—
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births) .. ..	15.5	7.2	12.5
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births) .. ..	11.1	7.2	10.8
Perinatal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths under one week per 1,000 total live and still births) .. .. .	23.7	19.9	25.4
Maternal Mortality (including abortion) number of deaths .. .. .	Nil	Nil	—
Comparability Factor (Births) .. .. .	0.83	0.83	—
Standardised Birth Rate .. .. .	15.2	15.1	—
Domiciliary Births .. .. .	41.9% 297	38.0% 264	—
Hospital Births .. .. .	411	429	—

## DEATHS

	1966 Seisdon	1967 Seisdon	1967 England and Wales
<b>Deaths (at all ages) :</b>			
Total for Seisdon .. .. .	288	298	—
Males .. .. .	150	157	—
Females.. .. .	138	141	—
Death Rate per 1,000 population.. ..	7.46	7.82	11.2
Comparability Factor .. .. .	1.38	1.39	—
Standardised Death Rate .. .. .	10.3	10.9	—
Number of Women dying in or in consequence of Childbirth per 1,000 total live and still births .. .. .	Nil	Nil	—
Deaths from Cancer (all ages) .. ..	29 M. 32 F. 61 Total	34 M. 34 F. 68 Total	—
Live Births exceeded total deaths by ..	420	395	—

## CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1967

	M.	F.	Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory .. .. .	1	—	1
Tuberculosis, other .. .. .	—	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach .. .. .	7	4	11
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ..	12	2	14
Malignant neoplasm, breast .. .. .	—	8	8
Malignant neoplasm, uterus .. .. .	—	1	1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	13	16	29
Leukaemia, aleukaemia .. .. .	2	3	5
Diabetes .. .. .	—	3	3
Vascular lesions of nervous system.. ..	24	21	45
Coronary disease, angina .. .. .	33	25	58
Hypertension with heart disease .. ..	—	4	4
Other heart disease .. .. .	9	15	24
Other circulatory disease .. .. .	8	6	14
Pneumonia .. .. .	8	4	12
Bronchitis .. .. .	11	5	16
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum .. .. .	1	1	2
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea .. ..	2	—	2
Nephritis and nephrosis .. .. .	2	—	2
Congenital malformations .. .. .	—	2	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ..	12	17	29
Motor vehicle accidents .. .. .	5	1	6
All other accidents .. .. .	4	2	6
Suicide .. .. .	2	—	2
Homicide and operations of war .. ..	1	—	1
Totals .. .. .	157	141	298

## BIRTH RATES

	SEISDON		England and Wales
Year	No. of Births	Birth Rate	Birth Rate
1964	720	14.7	18.4
1965	762	15.3	18.0
1966	708	18.3	17.7
1967	693	18.2	17.2

## DEATH RATES

	SEISDON			England and Wales
Year	No. of Deaths	Death Rate	Standardised Death Rate	Death Rate
1964	294	7.23	10.2	11.3
1965	313	7.56	10.5	11.5
1966	288	7.46	10.3	11.7
1967	298	7.82	10.9	11.2

**LOCALITY-DISTRIBUTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES**  
**(excluding Tuberculosis) notified in 1967**

Disease	TOTAL	Bobington	Codsall	Enville	Himley	Kinver	Lower Penn	Patshull	Pattingham	Swindon	Trysull and Seisdon	Wombourne	Wrotesley
Scarlet Fever	10	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
Whooping Cough	20	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	1
Measles	321	6	107	—	3	1	22	1	20	5	4	122	30
Pneumonia	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—



## INFANTILE MORTALITY, 1967

Deaths from causes stated, and at various ages, under one year of age :

Cause of Death	Under 1 week.	1 to 2 weeks.	2 to 3 weeks.	3 to 4 weeks.	Total under one month	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 9 months	9 to 12 months	Total deaths under one year.
Prematurity .. ..	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Congenital Heart Disease	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2
Malformation, Kidney ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Acute Bronchitis .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Misadventure .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Totals .. ..	5	—	—	—	5	1	1	1	—	8

## INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE

Year	SEISDON			England and Wales Rate per 1,000 Births	Average (Seisdon) for last 5 years
	Births	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Births		
1963	786	20	25.4	20.9	22.9
1964	720	10	13.9	20.0	21.0
1965	762	21	27.6	19.0	22.1
1966	708	15	21.2	19.0	21.0
1967	693	8	11.5	18.3	19.9

## PERI-NATAL MORTALITY RATE

(*i.e.*, stillbirths, plus deaths of infants under one week of age, per 1,000 total live births and still births).

			England and Wales	Seisdon R.D.
1963	..	..	29.3	32.4
1964	..	..	28.2	21.9
1965	..	..	26.9	28.5
1966	..	..	26.3	23.7
1967	..	..	25.4	19.9

## SECTION B

### GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE DISTRICT

#### Voluntary Services—Meals-on-Wheels

These voluntary services operate in Kinver, Wombourne and Codsall. High appreciation of the voluntary work carried out by the ladies and gentlemen of these villages in performing this service is here recorded. Also one would wish to thank the Education Committee of the Staffordshire County Council and the School Meals Service. As far as possible we have tried to use it for elderly persons who are handicapped and isolated in their own homes. The Rural District Council and the Staffordshire County Council have contributed both by advice and by financial help.

In Wombourne area the meals are prepared at the canteen of the Midland Aluminium Limited, at a very modest charge. Our grateful thanks are due to this firm for their generous and ready help. Both Meals-on-Wheels and Luncheon Club function in Wombourne and are organised and carried out by the services of the R.W.V.S.

The Seisdon Round Table have always given excellent help with these voluntary services but their contribution in 1967, when they provided a new delivery van for the Meals-on-Wheels Service, was a remarkably generous one. It was arranged for the running costs of this vehicle to be shared between this Council and the Staffordshire County Council.

#### 1966/67 Meals-on-Wheels :

Codsall	..	..	2,339 meals supplied
Kinver	..	..	1,465 „ „
Wombourne	..	..	1,450 „ „

#### 1966/67 Wombourne Luncheon Club :

2,058 meals supplied

The net expenditure on the above for 1966/67 was £181 0s. 0d.

#### Estimates for 1967/68 :

Meals-on-Wheels	..	5,151 meals
Luncheon Club	..	1,900 „
		<hr/>
		7,051 „
		<hr/>

Estimated net expenditure on above £327 0s. 0d.

## **Clinics**

These are the responsibility of the Staffordshire County Council and are situated throughout the district as follows :—

- The Clinic, Mill Lane, Wombourne.
- The Clinic, Elliotts Lane, Codsall.
- New Clinic, High Street, Kinver.
- The Clinic, New Village Hall, Pattingham.
- The Clinic, Village Hall, Bobbington.

## **Contributions**

The Rural District Council contributes financially to the following organisations :—

- The Chest and Heart Association.
- The Central Council for Health Education.
- Dudley and District Family Planning Association.
- Bilston and District Family Planning Clinic.
- Midlands Joint Advisory Clean Air Council.
- Marriage Guidance Council (Wolverhampton) Branch.
- National Council of Social Service.
- N.S.P.C.C.
- South Staffs. Council of Social Service.
- Wolverhampton Samaritans.

## **SECTION C (1)**

I am indebted to Mr. F. Bagley, C.Eng., M.I.Mun.E., A.M.I.C.E. the Council's Surveyor, for the following report on Rainfall, Sewerage and Sewage Disposal, Water and Housing. The report is dated 22nd April, 1968.

### **RAINFALL**

The average rainfall over the Seisdon area during 1967 was 26.82 inches, which compares with the average rainfall for the standard 25 year period 1891-1915 of 27.14 inches. The wettest month was May with 5.16 inches. The average rainfall in 1965 was 29.58 inches and in 1966 was 33.56 inches.

### **SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL**

The extensions to Codsall Sewage Disposal Works were completed during the year and are now in satisfactory operation. As a result of which it has been possible to lift the ban on building operations in the parishes of Codsall and Wrottesley. The Public Health Committee inspected work-in-progress on 19th September, 1967. The completed cost of the work will be approximately £150,000.



Detailed preparation of schemes for the extension of Wombourne Sewage Disposal Works at an estimated cost of £300,000 and for the extension of Kinver Sewage Disposal Works at an estimated cost of £150,000 have been prepared in the Department and submitted to the Ministry and River Authority. The Local Enquiries are now awaited. Suspension of building operations continue in both parishes at the request of the River Board but at both works interim measures have been taken to improve the treatment. A gravel clarifier has been put into operation at the Kinver Works and a wedge wire installation at Wombourne, both of which have succeeded in improving the effluent and have also provided statistical information on the operation of these forms of tertiary treatment and data for the preparation of the scheme for extending the works.

Plans for the alteration and improvement to the Pattingham Works were also prepared and approved by the Ministry during the year and work has been commenced. Work has also commenced on the preparation of schemes for the sewerage of Codsall Wood ; West Beech Road, Pattingham ; Drive Fields, Lower Penn ; Gospel End and Penn Common.

## **WATER**

No major schemes for the laying of water mains were undertaken during 1967 but the Kinver Water Undertaking continued to provide a satisfactory supply during the period. Arrangements have been made for the whole of the supply to be taken over by the South Staffordshire Water Works Company on 1st April, 1968.

## **HOUSING**

During 1967, 56 Council Houses were completed, making a total of 3,132 completed since 1945. Work on the first phase of Brockleys Walk Estate, Kinver, comprising 63 dwellings is well advanced and a road and sewer scheme for Duck Lane, Bilbrook Estate, is in course of preparation. Four old people's bungalows at Common Road, Wombourne, and 12 dwellings at Swindon are all in an advanced stage of construction. In addition, 256 private houses were completed as compared with 316 in 1966.



## SECTION C (2)

### WATER SUPPLIES

The water supplies within the area have been generally satisfactory both in quality and quantity. As can be seen from the subsequent Table only a very small proportion of the houses in the area are without a mains supply.

Parish	Total Dwelling-houses in Parish June, 1967	Estimated Population at mid-June, 1967	Houses on Mains Supply Direct to House	Estimated Population
Bobbington ..	147	458	145	452
Codsall .. ..	2,511	7,828	2,511	7,828
Enville .. ..	182	567	167	520
Himley .. ..	251	782	251	782
Kinver .. ..	2,092	6,522	2,091	6,519
Lower Penn ..	500	1,559	500	1,559
Patshull .. ..	58	181	54	168
Pattingham ..	553	1,724	546	1,702
Swindon .. ..	207	645	207	645
Trysull and Seisdon	314	979	308	960
Wombourne ..	3,804	11,861	3,804	11,861
Wrottesley ..	1,339	4,174	1,337	4,168
Totals ..	11,958	37,280	11,921	37,164

There are no houses supplied from mains by means of stand-pipes ; but there are 37 houses with an estimated population of 116 which have private water supplies.

Bacteriological tests on all public and private supplies throughout the year are carried out as a routine measure and investigations are made into all unsatisfactory reports. The following Table summarises the bacteriological examinations made during the year.

Water Undertaking	Total Samples Taken	Ministry of Health Classification			
		Highly Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Suspicious	Unsatisfactory
Wolverhampton Corporation Water Undertaking ..	18	18	—	—	—
The South Staffordshire Waterworks Company ..	156	152	—	1	3
City of Birmingham Water Department—Elan Valley Iwerley .. .. .	9	9	—	—	—
East Shropshire Water Board Six Ashes .. .. .	5	4	—	1	—
Enville Estates Private Supply	89	81	4	3	1
Other Private Supplies ..	93	73	2	9	9

The following four Water Undertakings supply the parishes as mentioned :—

- (a) Wolverhampton Corporation Water Undertaking supplies the Parishes of Codsall, Wrottesley, Patshull, Pattingham, Trysull and Seisdon, Lower Penn, Wombourne, Himley and Swindon.
- (b) South Staffordshire Waterworks Company supplies Kinver, Enville and Bobbington.
- (c) City of Birmingham Water Department supplies the Iverley portion of Kinver.
- (d) East Shropshire Water Board supplies parts of Enville and Bobbington.

I am very much indebted to the respective Water Engineers of the above mentioned Water Authorities for the following information :—

(a) **Wolverhampton Corporation Water Undertaking.**

- (1) The sources of supply are The Bratch, Dimmingsdale and Hilton Waterworks, Tettenhall No. 2 Reservoir and South Staffordshire Bulk Supply.
- (2) No artificial fluoridation of the supply is carried out. Natural fluoride content at any point within the supply area will fall within the range 0.04 to 0.18 parts per million. (as F).
- (3) The waters supplied are not plumbo solvent.
- (4) In addition to bacteriological examinations, microbiological, biological, chemical and radiological tests were carried out.
- (5) The estimated total population supplied is 377,625.
- (6) The following table indicates the hardness of water being distributed :

District	Hardness	
	mgms. per litre	(Clark) Degrees
Seisdon, Trysull, Smestow and Swindon .. .. .	248—280	16—20
Blakeley and Wombourne .. ..	275—308	19—22
Orton, Lower Penn, Nurton and Perton .. .. .	275—280	19—20
Pattingham .. .. .	248—280	16—20
Bilbrook, Codsall, Codsall Wood and Oaken .. .. .	220—340	15—24
Himley .. .. .	220—308	15—22

(b) **South Staffordshire Waterworks Company.**

- (1) The supply is derived from Ashwood and Kinver Pumping Stations.
- (2) The naturally occurring fluoride content of the supplying stations varied between 0.04 and 0.07 p.p.m.
- (3) The waters from the supplying stations are not liable to plumbo solvency.
- (4) Bacteriological and chemical tests are carried out at both Ashwood and Kinver Pumping Stations and bacteriological samples are also taken from Kinver Reservoir.

(c) **City of Birmingham Water Department.**

- (1) The source of supply is the Elan Aqueduct.
- (2) The fluoride content is maintained at 1.0 p.p.m.
- (3) The raw Elan water has a plumbo-solvent action which is corrected by the addition of 8.25 p.p.m. of hydrated lime at the Elan Valley Works before entering the Aqueduct.
- (4) Bacteriological examinations are carried out on samples from the Aqueduct taken at Ludlow. Seisdon Rural District Council operate a small chlorination plant for the water supplied to houses at Iwerley.



(d) **East Shropshire Water Board.**

- (1) The source of this supply is the Birmingham Corporation Elan Aqueduct and the information regarding it is the same as at (c).
- (2) Water is treated by chlorination at Trimply and held in a Reservoir at Quatt before passing to the Seisdon Rural District.

(e) **Swimming Pools.**

A large swimming pool at a hotel in Kinver Parish is tested chemically and bacteriologically through the season by our department. It is tested for pH value, residual chlorine content, and bacteriological test each week. Of 17 bacteriological tests in 1967, 15 were "highly satisfactory."

Swimming Pools exist at two schools situated at Codsall and Wombourne and these are tested by the Staffordshire County Council.

## **SECTION D**

### **HOUSING**

#### **Local Authority Houses—Waiting List**

As at December, 1967, the statistics are :—

41 families living in condemned properties.  
156 families living in lodgings.  
56 families living in caravans, etc.

---

253 families in a priority group.  
plus  
269 families occupying houses.  
158 families living as service tenants.

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427

Total — 680

The Housing Officer kindly supplied the following details :

	<i>As at</i>
	<i>Dec., 1967</i>
Total number of Council Houses in Seisdon	
R.D.C. at 31st December, 1967 .. ..	3,317



Number of families on the waiting list for Local Authority Houses at 31st December, 1967 .. .. .	680
--	-----

Number of families housed in traditional dwellings during 1967 :—

Re-lets .. .. .	15 (Overspill)
Re-lets .. .. .	101 (Seisdon)
New Dwellings .. .. .	55 (Seisdon)
Total .. .. .	<hr/> 171 <hr/>

### Improvements Grants—Housing

(a) Amounts paid in the year up to 31/3/64 ..	£13,905
(b) Amounts paid in the year up to 31/3/65 ..	£12,120
(c) Amounts paid in the year up to 31/3/66 ..	£6,537
(d) Amounts paid in the year up to 31/3/67 ..	£6,000
(e) The number of houses recommended for Improvement Grants in 1967 .. .. .	28

### SECTION E

See Report of Chief Public Health Inspector.

## SECTION F

### PREVALANCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

								<i>Cases Notified</i>
<b>Scarlet Fever</b>								
1965	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
1966	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
1967	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10

#### **Whooping Cough**

1965	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
1966	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
1967	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20

Immunisation against Whooping Cough is available at Infant Welfare Clinics throughout the Rural District, and at the General Practitioners' Surgeries.

								<i>Cases Notified</i>
<b>Measles</b>								
1964	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	206
1965	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	499
1966	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	376
1967	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	321

#### **Diphtheria**

No case of Diphtheria occurred in the year. The last case of Diphtheria in the Rural District occurred in 1950, in which year there were two cases. Immunisation against Diphtheria is available at Clinics throughout the Rural District, and also at the General Practitioners' Surgeries.

Number of children immunised against Diphtheria have been as follows :—

								1967
Primary Immunisation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
Reinforcement Immunisation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	272
Total								<hr/> 311 <hr/>

#### **Tetanus.** Immunisation against Tetanus :—

Primary Tetanus Immunisation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79
Reinforcement Tetanus Immunisation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	287
Total								<hr/> 366 <hr/>

## Infantile Paralysis (Poliomyelitis)

Poliomyelitis vaccine given in 1967 :

Primary Polio vaccine	..	..	..	448
Reinforcement Polio vaccine	..	..	..	546
Total	..	..	..	<hr/> 994 <hr/>

There have been 24 cases of Poliomyelitis in the Rural District in the last 20 years. One of these cases died. The last case of Poliomyelitis occurred in 1960.

## Smallpox. Vaccination against Smallpox.

Initial Vaccinations.					1967
Under one year	..	..	..	..	10
Age group 1—4	..	..	..	..	71
Age groups 5—14	..	..	..	..	5
Age group 15 and over	..	..	..	..	—
					<hr/> 86 <hr/>
Re-vaccinations.					
Age group 1—4	..	..	..	..	—
Age group 5—14	..	..	..	..	2
Age groups 15 and over	..	..	..	..	—
					<hr/> 2 <hr/>

## General Measures

School notifications of infectious diseases are carefully scrutinised and made prompt use of for the purpose of guidance and location.

## SECTION G

### TUBERCULOSIS

Appreciation is here recorded of the co-operation and help given by the Housing Committee of Seisdon Rural District Council in giving priority to the housing recommendations of the M.O.H. in cases of Tuberculosis. This priority consists in awarding a variable number of housing points according to whether the case is an open sputum positive case or not, and takes account also of the number and condition of the children.

	<i>Pulmonary</i>		<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
On Register 31/12/66 ..	55	63	5	5
Cases entered on Register 1967 .. .. .	6	4	—	1
Cases removed from Register during 1967 ..	7	4	1	1
Remaining on Register 31/12/67.. .. .	54	63	4	5
Total .. ..	117		9	

### Total Number of Cases on Register

	At 31/12/65	At 31/12/66	At 31/12/67
Pulmonary—Male .. ..	65	55	54
Pulmonary—Female .. ..	69	63	63
Non-Pulmonary—Male ..	5	5	4
Non-Pulmonary—Female ..	4	5	5
TOTAL .. ..	143	128	126
Number per 1,000 population (Seisdon) .. .. .	3.5	3.4	3.3
Average for Staffs. C.C. per 1,000 population .. ..	6.3	5.7	5.4
Number of Deaths of Seisdon Residents (Tuberculosis) ..	1	Nil	2



**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR  
for the Year 1967**

*To the Chairman and Members of the  
Seisdon Rural District Council.*

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my eleventh Annual Report upon the work of your Public Health Inspectors.

The preparation of an Annual Report is always an arduous task but one does get a certain amount of satisfaction from reviewing the year's work and looking back upon any progress made in the environmental health services. At the same time one is always acutely aware of the limitations upon our efforts in some directions and the certain knowledge that some of our problems are not being resolved at all.

In the first category and without doubt one of the most pleasant events of the year for me personally was the official opening of your municipal caravan site, the Hinksford Mobile Homes Park. What had been but an ideal in 1960 was now reality and your Caravans Committee must have derived great satisfaction from the fulfilment of their plans for the regrouping of caravans within the district and for the creation of this modern municipal site. I am equally pleased to have been associated with Councillor Brown in the production of your Hinksford film which has placed on permanent record this Council's achievement.

I suppose the most frustrating of our unresolved problems is the continuing nuisance of litter. In this rural district alone an annual cost of £4,000 has been reached and this barely copes with the size of the problem. For many years now the area has enjoyed a weekly collection of domestic refuse, arrangements are made for the free collection of bulky household refuse, free tipping facilities are available for householders, anti-litter campaigns have been conducted and numerous prosecutions have been taken under the Litter Act. What more can be done other than to continue and even increase expenditure on a service which ought not to be necessary? What greater benefit would accrue from the spending of this money on more important public health measures such as smoke control which is but one of the projects which has had to be deferred because of financial stringency.

The sudden death of Dr. Kennedy in March removed from our midst a friendly colleague who had always given me much help and support in my work. The appointment of Dr. Dukes in August was a compensating factor and I am most appreciative of his ready guidance when called for.

Finally, I would express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health and Caravans Committees for their confidence and support and I am grateful for the ready co-operation I have always received from my fellow officials. To the staff of the Health Department, both professional and clerical, and to the workmen of the Cleansing Department, I express my appreciation once again for their work throughout the year.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

E. H. ROBERTS,

*Chief Public Health Inspector  
and Cleansing Superintendent.*

July, 1968.



## **ACTION UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS**

The following summary indicates the numbers of inspections and other visits paid by the public health inspectors in respect of the subjects listed :—

Public Health Nuisances	..	..	..	..	210
Drainage	..	..	..	..	384
Infectious Diseases	..	..	..	..	68
Dirty/Verminous Premises	..	..	..	..	15
Piggeries/Other animals kept	..	..	..	..	37
Water Supply	..	..	..	..	85
Swimming Pools	..	..	..	..	13
Rodent and Insect Pest Control	..	..	..	..	64

Action in respect of nuisances includes repairs to houses where the defects can be regarded as “ prejudicial to health or a nuisance.”

Other activities under these Acts included the provision and maintenance of satisfactory drainage, the conversion of pan closets to water closets, the investigation of infectious diseases, and the sampling of water supplies and swimming pools.

### **Samples taken**

Water samples for bacteriological examination	..	342
Water samples for chemical examination	..	10
Swimming bath samples for bacteriological and chemical examination	.. ..	25

### **Complaints**

Some 1,526 complaints were received during the year and these were all investigated and the appropriate action taken where necessary. 602 related to the presence of rats, mice and other pests; 489 concerned obstructed drains ; all these were dealt with expeditiously by your rodent operative. 260 complaints on refuse collection were promptly dealt with and the other 175 which concerned offensive smells, noise, atmospheric pollution, unsound food, water supply, housing defects, etc., were given careful investigation.

### **Noise Abatement Act, 1960.**

Twenty out of twenty-two complaints received were substantiated, but that brief statement gives little indication of the amount of time spent by your Inspectors upon noise investigation. As complaints of noise from factory machinery were usually related to evening and night working, the investigations necessitated a number of night visits. Electric fans and compressors were the usual machinery noises complained of, but the barking of dogs left alone in domestic premises was also a fairly common nuisance.

Justifiable complaints were adequately remedied by informal action in all cases but one, and in that instance, the service of an Abatement Notice was necessary to achieve the desired result.

## **Hairdressers and Barbers**

Byelaws were made in 1963 for the purpose of securing the cleanliness of premises at which a hairdressers or barbers business is carried on and of the instruments, towels, materials and equipment used therein, and the cleanliness of hairdressers or barbers working in such premises in regard to both themselves and their clothing.

37 inspections were carried out upon the 21 premises concerned and the following improvements effected :—

Sterilisation Equipment provided .. ..	3
Receptacles for Hair Clippings provided ..	3
Premises Redecorated .. ..	5
Improved Ventilation provided .. ..	5

## **ACTION UNDER THE HOUSING ACTS**

Preliminary surveys of houses .. ..	57
Primary inspections .. ..	103
Re-inspections .. ..	350
Inspections re Improvement .. ..	40
Investigation of Overcrowding .. ..	3

## **Unfit Housing Programme**

Since the commencement of the unfit housing programme in 1955 a total of 575 unfit dwellings have been dealt with under the Housing Acts. 65 of these were included in 12 clearance areas and the remaining 510 were dealt with as individual unfit houses.

No clearance areas were declared in 1967 but a total of 29 individual unfit houses not capable of repair at reasonable expense were represented and action taken as follows :—

Number of Demolition Orders made .. ..	16
Number of Closing Orders made .. ..	1
Number of Undertakings not to Relet accepted ..	12

## **Housing Defects**

39 Informal Notices were served during the year. These required the execution of essential repairs, improvements to water supplies and drainage, and conversion of pail closets to the water carriage system.

During the year repairs and improvements were effected in 56 houses within the district, and the following table indicates the nature of the works carried out.



**Summary of Repairs and Improvements effected.**

Repairs to roof, walls and external structures ..	33
Internal repairs to walls, ceilings and floors ..	37
Repairs to doors, windows, and other internal fittings .. .. .	41
Dampness remedied .. .. .	31
Repairs and improvement to water supplies ..	12
Repair and improvement to drainage system ..	21
Pail closets abolished .. .. .	43
Water closets provided .. .. .	43

**Housing Improvements**

After the difficulties experienced in 1966 with the Improvement Area No. 1 no further areas were declared. Instead we continued our efforts as in previous years with the encouragement of owners of suitable older houses to do improvement schemes to bring them up to modern standard. Such action continues to achieve its purpose in the improvement of owner/occupied houses but with the exception of the phased programme of improvements being carried out by one large private estate within the area it achieved little for other tenanted houses.

No applications were received from tenants requesting the Council to use their powers of compulsory improvement.

**Houses in Multi-occupation**

There is only one house in multi-occupation within the district and this presented no serious problems.

**Common Lodging Houses**

There are no common lodging houses in this district.

**Rent Act, 1957**

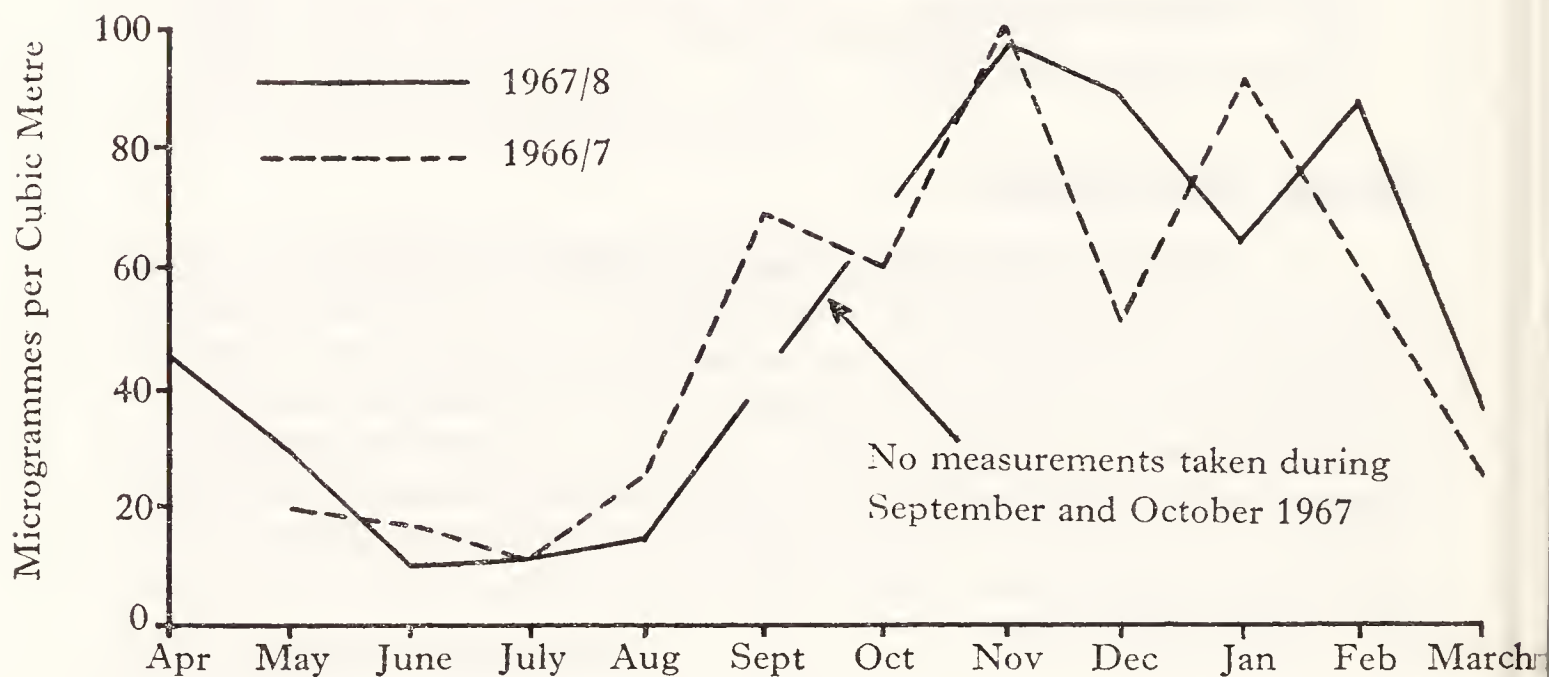
For the fifth successive year no applications were received for certificates of disrepair.

## ACTION UNDER THE CLEAN AIR ACT

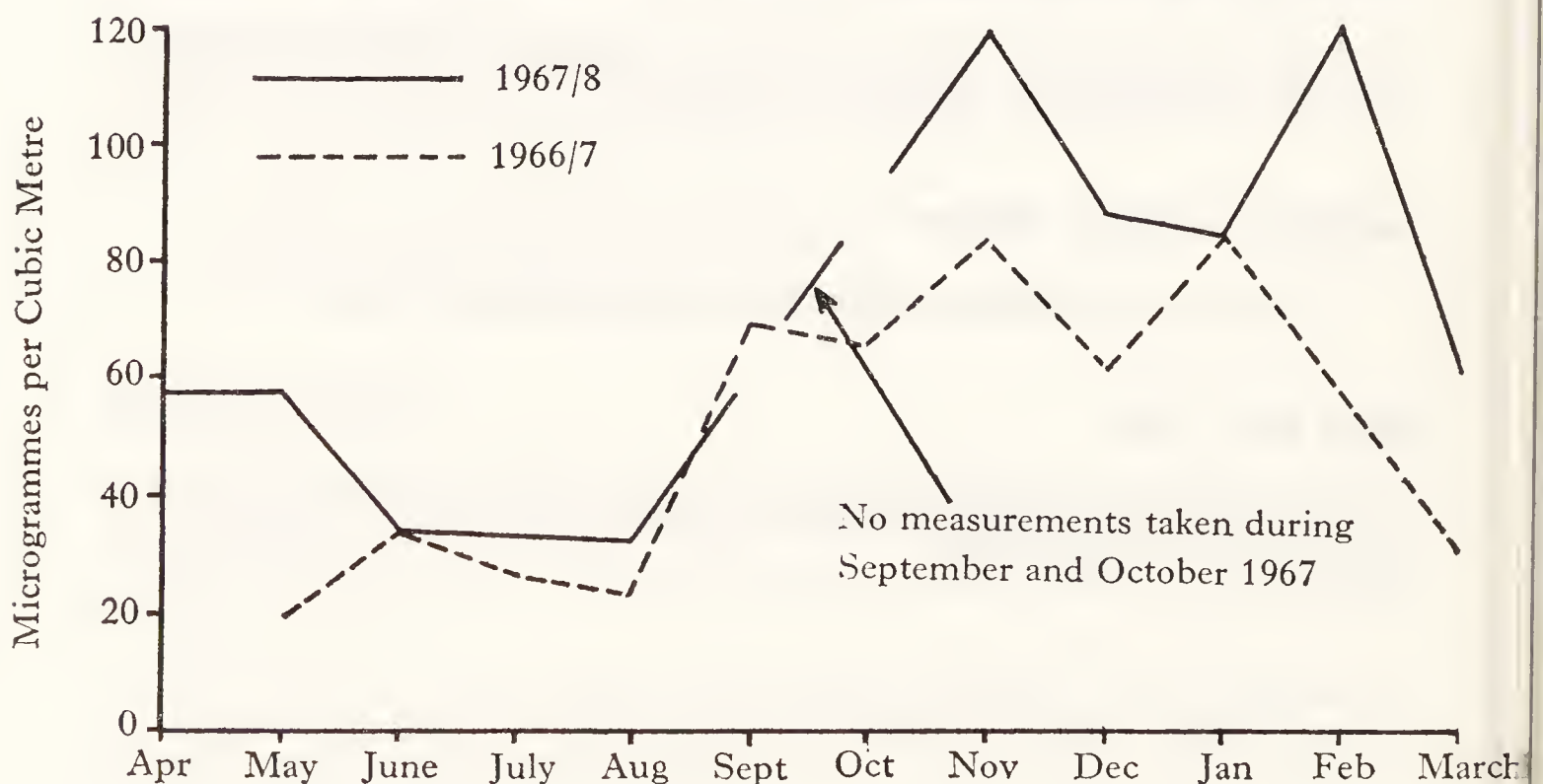
### Measurement of Pollution

A standard daily volumetric measuring instrument sited at the Council Offices, Wombourne, was used in conjunction with the National Survey of Air Pollution undertaken by the Ministry of Technology, and the following graphs are based on recordings taken since May, 1966.

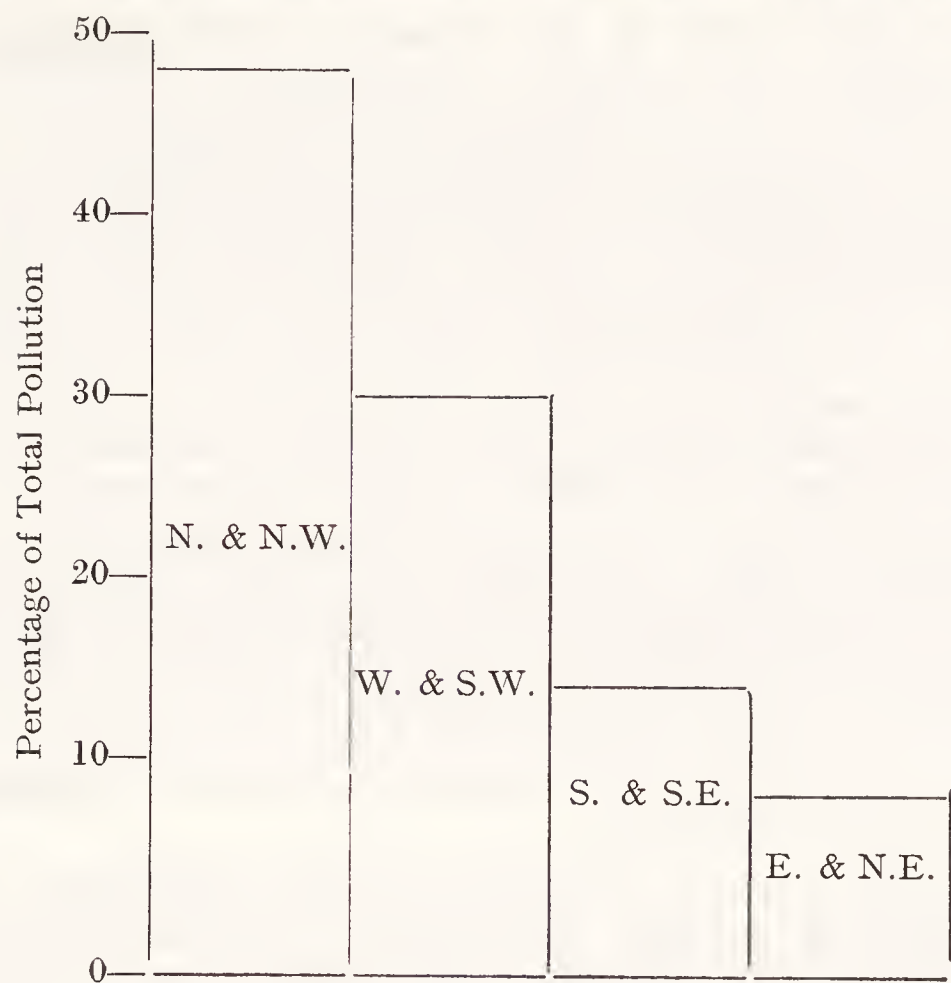
#### Monthly Variation in Smoke Pollution



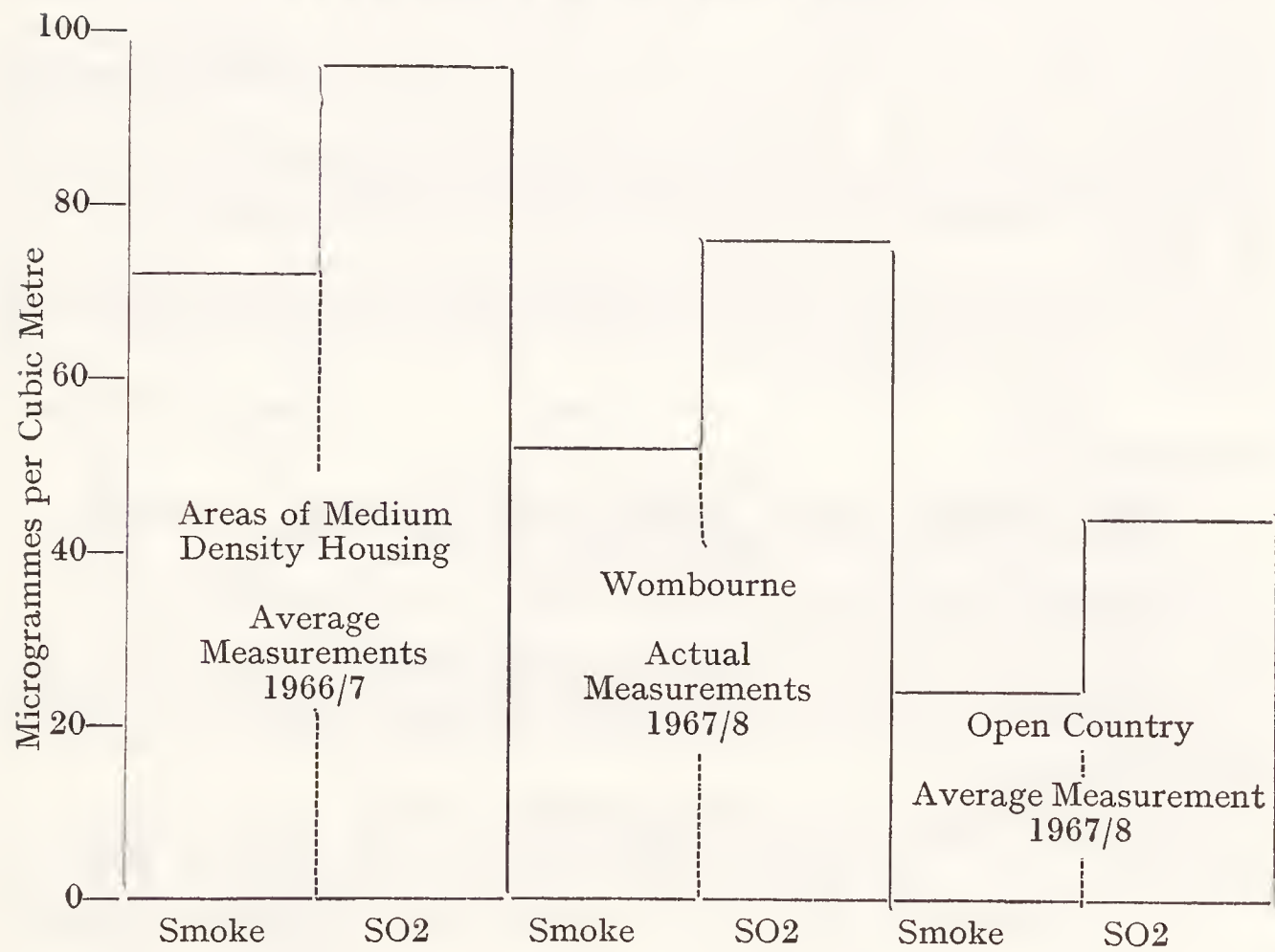
#### Monthly Variation in Sulphur Dioxide Pollution



# Smoke Pollution according to Wind Direction



# Comparisons with Other Areas





## Domestic Pollution

The decision taken by the Council in 1966 that they would prepare and put into operation a Programme of Domestic Smoke Control for the built up areas of the district resulted in the submission to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government of a fifteen year Programme intended to include nearly 75% of the houses in the district; and this Programme was approved in principle. The Programme was two-fold in that it would include those parts of the district which, due to their situation, were areas of heavy atmospheric pollution and it would also co-ordinate on the eastern boundaries with the Smoke Control Programmes of neighbouring Authorities of the West Midlands Conurbation.

During the year this Council brought into operation the Sedgley No. 9 Smoke Control Order which affected the Gospel End area of the district which had been transferred from Sedgley Urban District under the West Midlands Order, 1965. Of the 51 dwellings concerned, 38 needed adaptation and these were carried out with grant-aid, the Council's 30% proportion of cost amounted to £493, or £13 per house adapted.

Following a detailed survey of the Bullmeadow area in Wombourne, the Seisdon Rural District No. 2 Smoke Control Order was declared in October and submitted to the Ministry for confirmation. Owing to the topography of this area, smoke tends to persist for long periods and only slowly dissipates. Of the 622 dwellings affected by the Order, 350 are Council owned, and these tenants were circulated to find out their preference for new heating arrangements. A choice of solid fuel and gas appliances was offered. 60% chose solid fuel and 40% chose gas, the proportion being the same for fireplace conversions as for central heating installations, though only 17% of households expressed an interest in having central heating provided when it would involve increase in rent.

At the end of the year, the following areas were affected by Smoke Control Orders :—

<i>Order.</i>	<i>Area.</i>	<i>Acreage Premises</i>	
In operation—			
Seisdon No. 1 ..	The Straits, Himley ..	57	36
Sedgley Nos. 2 & 7	Baggeridge, Himley ..	698	58
Sedgley No. 8 ..	Himley Wood ..	5	—
Wolverhampton			
No. 2 .. ..	Pendeford, Wrottesley	10	—
Sedgley No. 9 ..	Gospel End, Himley ..	282	51
Not confirmed—			
Seisdon No. 2 ..	Bullmeadow, Wom- bourne .. ..	114	622
		<hr/> 1,166	<hr/> 767



## **INDUSTRIAL POLLUTION**

### **Smoke Nuisances**

Very little industrial smoke pollution occurs from the factories in the district with the exception of the brickworks at Gospel End. During working hours smoke is emitted almost continually from these works which are under the control of the Alkali Inspectorate of the Minister of Housing and Local Government.

From chimneys of works under local authority control, four contraventions were recorded in 1967 and informal action was taken to rectify matters. The practice of burning waste in the open yards at the rear of five factories was discontinued in each case after approach was made to the managements concerned and alternative arrangements were made for the disposal of this material.

### **New Furnaces**

One notification was received in the year for the installation of three new furnaces for space heating, and suitable heights for the chimneys were fixed. Informal action had to be taken with one other firm in order to restore proper chimney heights after it had been observed that the upper sections to two chimneys had been removed.

### **Other Pollutants**

Certain chimneys were kept under regular surveillance to detect any noticeable increase in toxic acid gases or particulate matter. No nuisance arose from the large spoilbanks of the one colliery in the area but fires, dust and aerial nuisance on refuse tips not under this Council's direct control did cause some concern.

## **ACTION UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT**

It is under this Act and the many Regulations made under it that the inspection of all types of food are carried out ; and that the various premises for the manufacture, storage and distribution of food, and the handling of food in such premises, are controlled.

There are a total of 228 food premises within the district and 456 inspections of these were carried out ; the following summary indicates the number of each type of premises :—

*Type of Food Premises.*

*No. of  
Premises.*

Bakehouses .. .. .	2
Butchers' Shops .. .. .	22
Cafes, Snack Bars and Works Canteens .. .. .	19
Fried Fish Shops .. .. .	9
Grocers Shops .. .. .	77
Hotels and Restaurants .. .. .	12
Public Houses.. .. .	47
Other Food Premises.. .. .	40

All these 228 premises are fitted with adequate personal washing facilities to comply with Regulation 16 of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

Regulation 19, which requires the provision of facilities for the washing of food and equipment, applies to 215 of these premises and all these 215 premises are fitted to comply with the Regulation 19.

As a result of these routine inspections and the service of some 41 informal notices the following improvements were effected during the year to the various food premises as shown.

	Structurally Improved	Premises Redecorated	Improved Equipment Provided	Improved Personal Hygiene and Handling	Improved Sanitary Accommodation
Bakehouses .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers Shops .. .. .	—	4	—	2	2
Cafes, Snack Bars and Works Canteens .. .. .	—	3	1	1	—
Fried Fish Shops .. .. .	1	1	—	—	—
Grocers Shops .. .. .	3	17	6	6	3
Hotels and Restaurants .. .. .	1	1	3	2	—
Public Houses .. .. .	4	6	—	1	1
Other Food Premises .. .. .	6	2	—	4	2
Total .. .. .	15	34	10	16	8

## Food Vehicles

With the advent of The Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations 1966 we did at last have some worthwhile control over the standards of food hygiene in food vehicles. Although bedeviled by tedious exemptions, and the logic of some of them difficult to comprehend, the Regulations were enforced by your Inspectors and the pattern of contraventions found in the first year of operation is indicated in the following table :—

	<i>Mobile Food Shops</i>	<i>Food Delivery Vehicles</i>
Number of vehicles inspected .. ..	13	21
<i>Contraventions</i>		
<b>Section 5—</b> Unsatisfactory condition of vehicle ..	2	3
<b>Section 7—</b> Food not protected from risk of contamination .. .. .	1	3
<b>Section 9—</b> Unsatisfactory over-clothing .. ..	3	1
<b>Section 13—</b> Name and address not displayed ..	3	9
<b>Section 16—</b> Inadequate personal washing facilities provided .. .. .	4	5
<b>Section 17—</b> First aid materials not provided ..	7	4
<b>Section 18—</b> Inadequate washing facilities for food equipment .. .. .	4	Nil
<b>Section 19—</b> Inadequate lighting .. .. .	1	2
<b>Section 22—</b> No receptacle for waste .. ..	6	1



## **Licensed Clubs**

The opportunity in the Licensing Act, 1964, to make reports to the Licensing Justices upon the suitability of club premises, has been a valuable adjunct to the existing powers of the Food and Drugs Act.

During the year special reports were made upon six club premises, and a total of 19 inspections of club premises were carried out.

## **Slaughterhouses**

There are now only two licensed slaughterhouses in the district, one in Pattingham operated by a Wholesale Meat Company and the other a private butcher's slaughterhouse in Codsall. The Construction Regulations have been operative since 1st April, 1961, and compliance with these Regulations has been maintained ; for this purpose 32 inspections were made.

We have continued to receive good co-operation from the operators of both these slaughterhouses with regard to hours of slaughter and no action has therefore been necessary to control them.

## **Meat Inspection**

During the year your Inspectors paid a total of 453 visits to the slaughterhouses for the inspection of meat to ensure its fitness for human consumption and this involved the physical examination of 3,995 carcasses and their respective organs.

The inspection table which follows shows the complete absence once again of bovine tuberculosis, and the presence of tuberculosis in the organ of pigs was again very low. No *Cysticercus Bovis* was found during the year but other parasitic infestations again accounted for most of the other organs condemned. One whole carcass was condemned for the following reason :—

1 ewe      ..      Uraemia due to pregnancy.

It is estimated that the total weight of meat and offal condemned was 18 cwts.



# CARCASSES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	Cattle Exclu- ding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed .. ..	443	—	22	2707	823	—
Number inspected ..	443	—	22	2707	823	—
<b>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci—</b>						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	1	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	89	—	—	61	76	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci ..	20.1	—	—	2.3	9.2	—
<b>Tuberculosis only :</b>						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned .. ..	—	—	—	—	7	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis .. ..	—	—	—	—	0.8	—
<b>Cysticercosis :</b>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—

## Poultry

Number of poultry processing premises	..	..	3
Number of visits to these premises	..	..	12
Estimated number and types of birds processed			
during the year :	Turkeys	..	500
	Hens	..	3,000
	Capons	..	200
	Total	..	3,700

Estimated percentage of birds rejected as unfit for human consumption	..	..	6%
Estimated weight of poultry rejected as unfit for human consumption	..	..	830 lbs.

Visits are now being made to these premises to ensure that poultry is processed under hygienic conditions and that unfit poultry is not being sold for human consumption. No complaints regarding the condition of any poultry were made during the year.

## Other Foods Inspected

The following table shows the quantities of other foods inspected, found unfit for human consumption and satisfactorily disposed of ; 88 visits were involved.

					<i>cwt. lbs.</i>
Canned Meats	..	..	..	..	1 63
Other Canned Food	..	..	..	..	3 —
Fruit and Vegetables	..	..	..	..	— 42
Fresh Fish	..	..	..	..	— 7
Other Foods	..	..	..	..	3 —
	Total	..	..	..	8 —

## Foreign Bodies in Food

Nine incidents involving the presence of foreign bodies in food were investigated but in no case was it considered necessary to take legal proceedings.

## Food Sampling

The Staffordshire County Council have provided the following information of foods sampled in this district.

<b>Milk Samples</b> —Untreated	..	..	..	1
Pasteurised	..	..	..	11
Pasteurised (Channel Island)	..			6
Sterilised	..	..	..	3
	Total	..	..	21
All genuine.				

**General Foods—**

No. of samples taken	..	..	..	..	94
No. of samples genuine	..	..	..	..	94

The following range of food commodities were covered by these samples :—

- Bread.
- Butter, Margarine, Fat.
- Milk.
- Milk products.
- Ice Cream.
- Fruit.
- Vegetables.
- Jams, Marmalades.
- Pickled products.
- Meat products.
- Wines, Cordials.
- Beverages.

**Ice Cream**

114 premises are registered under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, for the storage and sale of ice cream, and a number of mobile vehicles based in adjacent districts also operate in this area. 63 visits were made for the purpose of sampling and a total of 61 samples were taken for bacteriological examination. The following table indicates the results of these samples.

GRADES				Total
1	2	3	4	
54	2	—	5	61

Mobile vehicles still account for nearly all unsatisfactory bacteriological results and yet we still maintain a power of registration over static premises under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and continue to have no such power in respect of vehicles.

The following table summarises the samples in relation to the various manufacturers, and in interpreting these results the recommendations of the Public Health Laboratory should be borne in mind. 50% of the vendor's samples should fall into grade 1, 80% into grades 1 or 2, not more than 20% into grade 3 and none into grade 4.

Manufac- turer	No. of Retailers selling in this area	Grade				Total
		1	2	3	4	
"A"	38	14	2	—	2	18
"B"	42	13	—	—	—	13
"C"	24	12	—	—	—	12
"D"	7	5	—	—	—	5
"E"	3	3	—	—	—	3
"F"	Mobile Vans	2	—	—	—	2
"G"	" "	—	—	—	2	2
"H"	" "	3	—	—	1	4
"I"	" "	1	—	—	—	1
"J"	" "	1	—	—	—	1
Total ..	114 <i>plus</i> Mobile Vans	54	2	—	5	61

### Milk Supply

Milk sampling is carried out by the Staffordshire County Council Health Inspector, who, during the year took the following 261 samples from within this district.

Untreated (farm bottled)	..	..	..	..	10
Pasteurised	..	..	..	..	241
Sterilised	..	..	..	..	10

Four of these 261 samples failed the Methylene Blue Test ; these were samples of pasteurised milk.



## ACTION UNDER THE CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

With the completion of your model caravan park at Hinksford, the Caravans Committee can now look back with satisfaction at the final implementation of the Council's policy for reducing the overall number of caravan sites throughout the area to a limited number of good larger sites with high standards of amenity. It is interesting to note that the total number of caravans which can now be properly accommodated within the district is 264 on 17 sites whereas there were originally 265 caravans on 44 sites.

In the management of your municipal site at Hinksford I have been fortunate to have as your resident warden a man of the calibre of Mr. J. D. Westwood who has always displayed such a keen interest in the work of running this site.

Authorised sites in use at the end of the year and the number of caravans upon them were as follows :—

### Sites licensed for more than one caravan—

Silver Poplars, Kingswood	..	..	21	caravans
White Harte, Kinver	..	..	28	„
Pendeford Hall, Wrottesley	..	..	66	„

### Single caravan sites licensed for special purposes—

14 sites	..	..	..	..	..	14	„
----------	----	----	----	----	----	----	---

### Council operated sites—

Hinksford Mobile Homes Park	..	135	„
-----------------------------	----	-----	---

93 visits were made to caravan sites during the year and 194 visits to individual caravans. The illegal siting of itinerant caravans entailed a further 32 inspections of land and a total of 25 caravans were involved.

Four contraventions of site licences were observed and three of these had been remedied by the end of the year.

## **ACTION UNDER OTHER ACTS**

### **Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963**

The Act is designed to make provision for securing the health, safety, and welfare of persons employed to work in offices, shops and railway premises ; but the Council's responsibilities are mainly for offices and shops not contained in factories. Most of the provisions of the Act came into operation in 1964, and between 1964 and 1966 all registered premises received their first general inspections. Since 1966, premises with contraventions have been re-visited to obtain compliance and during 1967 a general system of re-inspection was commenced. The analysis of contraventions in the Table on page 42 relates to both newly registered premises receiving their first general inspection and to existing registered premises being re-inspected.

It is pleasing to record that the amount of work done to comply with the Act as shown in the Table which appears later in the report was achieved by co-operation between the Inspectorate and the occupiers of the premises concerned. Although in a few instances the requirements were not carried out as speedily as may have been desired it did not become necessary to take any prosecutions.

The standards of lighting recommended by the Illuminating Engineering Society are used as a general guide to the lighting requirements at premises, and to a large extent these desirable standards have been achieved by the co-operation of managements.

The absence of any means of ventilation in shops still presents problems, and I find it somewhat surprising that shop fitters will install new shop fronts without any means of ventilation either natural or mechanical other than through the door itself.

With this being the fourth year of operation of the Act I must again express the same surprise as I did last year that in spite of all the publicity received and the number of contraventions found, nevertheless, there has not yet been a formal complaint made by an employee of any registered premises regarding any contravention of the Act.

## Registrations and General Inspections

Class of premises.  (1)	Number of premises newly registered during the year.  (2)	Total number of registered premises at end of year.  (3)	Number of registered premises receiving one or more general inspections during the year (4)
Offices .. .. .	4	29	3
Retail Shops .. .. .	8	114	8
Wholesale shops, warehouses ..	Nil	1	Nil
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens .. .. .	2	37	3
Fuel storage depots .. .. .	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTALS .. .. .	14	181	14

**Number of visits of all kinds (including General Inspections) to Registered Premises :**

235

**Analysis by workplace of persons employed in Registered Premises at end of one year :**

Class of workplace  (1)	No. of persons employed (2)
Offices .. .. .	286
Retail shops .. .. .	364
Wholesale departments, warehouses ..	9
Catering establishments open to the public ..	280
Canteens .. .. .	Nil
Fuel storage depots .. .. .	Nil
TOTAL .. .. .	939
Total Males .. .. .	393
Total Females .. .. .	546

**Exemptions—Nil.**

**Prosecutions—Nil.**



## **Analysis of Contraventions found during 1967**

Section 4—Cleanliness. 13 premises were found to be in need of redecoration in some part of the premises.

Section 6—Temperature. 5 premises were without a suitable thermometer.

Section 7—Ventilation. In 3 premises improved means of ventilation was necessary.

Section 8—Lighting. There were two instances where lighting was inadequate and unsuitable.

Section 9—Sanitary Conveniences. Six premises had defective sanitary accommodation.

Section 10—Washing Facilities. 10 premises had defective or deficient washing facilities.

Section 12—Accommodation for Clothing. In eight premises it was found that accommodation for clothing was inadequate ; mainly because there were no satisfactory arrangements for the drying of wet outdoor clothing.

Section 16—Floors, Passages and Stairs. Defective conditions existed in five premises.

Section 24—First Aid Provisions. In 15 premises first aid boxes were found not to be up to standard. It seems to be a common failing that when first aid materials are used they do not get replaced.

Section 48—Notification of Accidents. Only one accident was reported during the year. This involved a female shop assistant who lacerated her leg on the corner of a shop fixture which had been badly positioned. Representations to the management resulted in a better positioning of the fitting concerned to prevent any recurrence.

Section 50—Information to Employees. Seven premises were found not to have provided the necessary information to their employees.

## Work done during 1967 :

Section of Act and Subject Matter.	Number of Registered premises where Improvements have been carried out to comply with the Act.			
	Offices	Shops	Catering Establish- ments	TOTAL
4 Cleanliness .. ..	2	10	5	17
6 Temperature .. ..	4	18	5	27
7 Ventilation .. ..	1	3	—	4
8 Lighting .. ..	2	—	1	3
9 Sanitary Conveniences ..	—	3	—	3
10 Washing Facilities ..	—	7	—	7
12 Accommodation for Cloth- ing .. ..	3	12	1	16
13 Sitting Facilities .. ..	—	2	—	2
16 Floors, Passages, Stairs ..	2	6	4	12
24 First Aid Provision ..	4	24	10	38
50 Information to Employees	5	19	7	31
TOTALS .. ..	23	104	33	160

## Factories Act, 1961

### 1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises	No. on Register	No. of		
		In-spections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities .. .. .	10	12	2	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority .. .. .	79	42	17	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises) .. .. .	—	—	1	—
TOTAL .. .. .	89	54	20	—

### 2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)					
(a) insufficient ..	2	2	—	—	—
(b) unsuitable or defective	17	15	—	—	—
(c) not separate for sexes..	1	1	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	20	18	—	—	—

**Part VIII of the Act**  
**Outwork**  
**(Sections 133 and 134)**  
 No. of Outworkers : Nil.



## **Shops Act, 1950**

There are 234 shop premises within the district. Visits were made in conjunction with inspections under other Acts and Regulations.

## **Petroleum Consolidation Act, 1928**

86 premises were licensed under this Act for the storage of petroleum spirit. 21 of these are public filling stations and 65 are private installations.

Conditions of licence are based on the Home Office Model Code, with additional conditions to govern the use of petroilers. These conditions are designed to protect those who come into close contact with highly inflammable substances, and the small number of incidents that occur would seem to fully justify what sometimes may appear to be stringent requirements.

A total of 223 inspections were made under this Act and the following works effected :—

Tanks and Pipelines tested	..	..	..	5
Vent pipes repaired .. ..	..	..	..	7
Fire Equipment made up to scale	..	..	..	11
Safety Warning Notices provided	..	..	..	4
Electrical Equipment checked	..	..	..	3

Meetings of the Midlands Petroleum Acts Administration Group were attended whenever possible and all efforts made to try and ensure a uniformity of administration of the Petroleum Act.

## **Theatres Act, 1843**

Annual licences are issued under this Act for the public performance of stage plays at certain village halls and schools. Conditions are imposed for the general safety of members of the public who attend these performances. They control the maximum numbers to be admitted, the arrangements for seating and gangways, the adequacy of exits and the emergency lighting of these, the provision of satisfactory fire fighting appliances and the fire proofing of stage materials, and other general matters in the interests of public safety. A close liaison is maintained with the Fire Prevention Officers of the Staffordshire County Council and their advice and recommendations are strictly adhered to.

Nine halls were licensed during the year and 18 inspections made to ensure that their conditions were fully complied with.

## Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

Treatments for the eradication of rats and mice at dwellings are carried out free of charge ; business premises are charged on a time and materials basis. The following table shows the work carried out by your Rodent Operative in 1967.

### Properties other than Sewers :

1. Number of properties in district
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification .. .. .
- (b) Number infested by :
  - (i) Rats .. .. .
  - (ii) Mice .. .. .
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification .. .. .
- (b) Number infested by :
  - (i) Rats .. .. .
  - (ii) Mice .. .. .

Type of Property	
Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
13,053	499
458	9
424	9
34	—
109	—
25	—
8	—

### Sewer Treatments

As no “ takes ” had been experienced over a number of years in the annual 10% test baiting of sewers, it was agreed with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food that no test baiting should be carried out in 1967.

## Animal Boarding Establishment Act, 1963

This Act is designed to regulate the keeping of boarding establishments for animals and to ensure that the animals are housed and cared for satisfactorily and that precautions are taken to prevent the spreading of diseases. There are seven licensed establishments in the district and nine inspections were made.

## Pet Animals Act, 1951

There are no licensed pet shops in the district.

## PUBLIC CLEANSING AND VEHICLE MAINTENANCE

(I am indebted to my Deputy Cleansing Superintendent, Mr. G. Draycott, for his assistance in the preparation of this section of the report.)

Staffing	1967	1966	1965	1964
Establishment—				
Refuse collectors, including reliefs	36	36	38	38
Cesspool and pan emptiers ..	4	5	5.....	5
Tip and Depot attendants ..	2	2	2	1
Litter Clearance and Salvage				
Baling .. .. .	2	2	2	1
Cleansing Foreman .. ..	1	1	1	1
Vehicle Mechanics .. ..	3	3	3	2
Rodent Operative .. ..	1	1	1	1
	<hr/> 49	<hr/> 50	<hr/> 52	<hr/> 49
Labour Turnover—				
Left employ voluntarily ..	5	16	11	16
Dismissed .. .. .	2	6	1	3
Retired .. .. .	1	3	1	—
Casual worker .. .. .	—	5	1	—
	<hr/> 8	<hr/> 30	<hr/> 14	<hr/> 19
Turnover Rate .. .. .	16%	60%	27%	39%
Causes of Absence—				
Sickness rate .. .. .	4.3%	6.0%	5.9%	6.6%
Absentee rate .. .. .	0.9%	1.7%	2.0%	1.2%
Days lost through accident ..	17	102	30	35
Personal Details—				
Average age of employees ..	43	45	44	46
Average length of service (years)	8	8½	8	8½
Disabled employees .. .. .	2	2	1	3

As a result of the national economic situation in 1967, there was for the first time for many years a surplus of labour available for employment in the cleansing services, and this provided a more stable labour force in the department, with a low turnover rate and much reduced absenteeism. There was also a lower sickness rate than in previous years.

Proper welfare facilities are provided for employees at Heath Mill Road Depot, Wombourne, and a full range of protective clothing is provided.



## Refuse Storage Arrangements

	1967	1966	1965	1964
Dustbins provided for fixed annual charge (including Council Houses)	—	—	145	520
Dustbins replaced under rateborne scheme .. .. .	1,185	974	653	—
Dustbins sold .. .. .	69	71	58	—
Paper sack holders provided under replacement schemes .. .. .	124	478	121	43
Paper sack holders provided for new houses .. .. .	51	17	46	1
Premises using paper sacks (at 31st December) .. .. .	866	730	220	60

The  $3\frac{1}{4}$  cu. ft. plastic bin used for replacements under this Council's rateborne dustbin renewal scheme has been found to be cheaper, lighter and less noisy than its galvanised counterpart and indications so far show that it may have a considerably longer life.

No further progress has been found possible in the use of bulk refuse containers for shops, supermarkets, hotels, schools or factories but a start was made in the use of disposable refuse sacks for several food premises in order to give comparable improvement in hygiene to that enjoyed by dwellinghouses converted to a system of refuse sack collection, but the drawbacks remain concerning the unsuitability of these sacks for catering size food cans, quantities of wine bottles, broken crockery, etc.

Investigations have shown that mainly on the score of improved hygiene, most householders once used to paper sack refuse storage do not wish to return to conventional dustbins. The proportion of sack failures which was a problem in 1966 decreased considerably. Most housewives seem prepared to take that extra care which is required to make disposable refuse sack schemes a success and refuse collectors, once used to the new method of working, accept the compensation of carrying lighter weights from a greater number of properties. Experiments continued in the year to find the most suitable sack holder for various types of property and the best all-purpose sack.

Economics of Disposable Refuse Sack Schemes

Average cost of each empty- ing estimated on 1967 wage costs.							
						Dustbin collections.	Sack collections.
Labour	..	..	..	..	..	9.85 pence	5.93 pence
Transport	..	..	..	..	..	3.12 „	3.09 „
Depot, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	.60 „	.60 „
Administration	..	..	..	..	..	.39 „	.39 „
Sack	..	..	..	..	..	—	4.00 „
Average of all properties						13.96 pence	14.01pence
Built-up areas (short carries)						13.1 pence	13.6 pence
Scattered properties and difficult carries						20.2 „	19.6 „

Only those parts of the district which have difficult carries have so far been served by paper sack refuse collections, and most of the properties concerned have been Council houses. In the year the Council approved extension of these schemes to estates of private properties and to areas of scattered development where unit collection costs are high.

Refuse Collection

	1967	1966	1965	1964
Premises collected from (at 31st December)	12,534	12,198	13,450	13,100
Total number of dustbins and sacks on rounds (at 31st December)	15,518	15,165	16,754	16,274
Premises having separate waste-paper collection	121	114	118	112
Productivity (bin/sacks emptied per man-hour)	12.8	12.5	12.0	11.8
Number of dustbins emptied in year	780,354	784,765	829,625	807,771
Yield of refuse (cwts.) per 1,000 population per day	16.9	17.5	17.1	17.1

The further increase in productivity in 1967 was brought about almost wholly from extensions to paper sack collection areas. In the latter part of the year, foot and mouth precautions denied access by refuse collectors to most farm premises, otherwise the whole of the district received regular weekly collections through the year by seven refuse teams. Shops received an additional weekly collection of cardboard, the vehicle used being an ageing compression type refuse lorry specially converted in Council workshops for this work. By the end of the year only one side-loading refuse vehicle remained in service, and this for use mainly on dustbin deliveries, bulky house refuse collections (a free service from April onwards) and rechargeable collections of trade and garden waste. Special collections were also made on request from midwives, district nurses and owners of pet animals which had died.



Test weighings taken at various seasons show a gradual reduction in the average weight of dustbin contents from 33 lbs. during the winter of 1963 to under 25 lbs. in December, 1967, while summer weight remains at about 19 lbs. The volume of refuse has certainly not reduced: its density in December 1967 was estimated to be 2.66 cwts. per cubic yard, showing a dramatic change within the past five years. Gravity packing vehicles which when purchased in 1959-1962 gave good capacity and reasonable pay-loads now show up their inability to compress today's light refuse. In August of the year under review, the fourth continuous loading vehicle was purchased, its main advantage for this district being capacity rather than speed of loading.

All refuse collection complaints received during 1967 have been analysed as shown below. The figures in brackets relate to the last nine months only of 1966.

Dustbin collections.			Paper sack collections.		
Missed collections.. ..	126	(123)	Non-delivery of new sack	8	(6)
Dustbin not properly re- turned .. ..	26	(27)	Missed collections ..	2	(4)
Incomplete collections ..	14	(13)	Incomplete collections ..	2	(2)
Damage to property ..	7	(7)	Sack failure .. ..	2	(3)
Damage to dustbin ..	4	(3)			
Material removed in error	4	(4)			14 (15)
Spillage from dustbin ..	3	(3)			
Doors or gates left open ..	2	(4)			
Discourteous behaviour ..	1	(3)			
One bin emptied into an- other .. ..	1	(—)			
	188	(187)			

## Refuse Disposal

Estimated annual tonnage disposed of	1967/8	1966/7	1965/6	1964/5
House and Trade refuse collected ..	11,916	12,263	13,439	12,722
Litter, Street sweepings, gulley and cesspool sludge .. ..	1,415	1,479	335	276
Builder's and garden refuse ..	940	790	455	450
Industrial refuse .. ..	1,877	2,275	2,454	1,953
	16,148	16,807	16,783	15,401

Tests were taken during a period of hot weather in June when refuse was devoid of ash and showed it to have a storage density of 1.87 cwts. per cubic yard (domestic) and 1.05 cwts. collected from other premises. Vehicle compression mechanism increased this to 2.41 cwts. per cubic yard, then initial tip consolidation by a wheeled loading shovel gave a further increase to 4.74 cwts. per cubic yard. Taking into account the addition of adequate covering material, it is estimated that after final settlement on the controlled tip, light refuse is reduced to 42% of its original volume.



As the top levels of Botterham Tip were being reached by the end of this year, peripheral screens were erected to trap light paper which might blow over the screens around the actual tipping face. Arrangements were put in hand for improving the access to the new tip at Seisdon, which is expected to be in use in 1969.

The refuse tip at Botterham was kept open on Saturday mornings with the express object of allowing ratepayers with their own transport to dispose of garden refuse or other household effects.

### Pan Closet Emptying

	1967	1966	1965	1964
Premises with conservancy closets..	155	198	247	276
Number of pans emptied in year ..	10,839	14,038	19,118	24,545
Vehicle mileage per pan emptied ..	.86	.57	.44	.33

One cesspool emptier, occupies one and a half days each week on emptying of pan closets from the properties without modern sanitation. These are mostly old cottages in unsewered areas. With improvements and slum clearance their numbers are dwindling enabling the vehicle to be used the remainder of the week on cesspool emptying. Unfortunately, the premises collected from still remain scattered over the whole of the rural district, so that almost the same amount of time is still taken in travelling to a smaller number of premises. An increasing unit cost must be expected until their numbers are low enough to incorporate the pan emptying route with a routine cesspool emptying route.

### Cesspool Emptying

	1967	1966	1965	1964
Premises draining to cesspools (31st December) .. .. .	920	848	819	793
Number of cesspools emptied in year	2,781	2,573	2,415	2,557
Thousands of gallons removed from cesspools .. .. .	4,816	3,813	3,320	3,439

Boundary changes, increasing water usage and general intolerance of overflowing cesspools have, as far as this service is concerned, more than counteracted recent new village sewerage schemes and sewer extensions. Only early commencement of further projected sewer extensions will enable anything like a satisfactory service to be maintained in the future. Deferment will in any case mean prompt provision of an extra cesspool emptying vehicle and team.

Most properties are dealt with by an on-request system, but it has been found during the year to be economical and much less irritating to cover more areas on a regular routine basis. These are areas where cesspools are a particular nuisance but where new sewers are proposed in the near future. It is really very desirable as soon as conditions permit to extend this type of service to all properties with cesspools and septic tanks, but a margin would still have to be left for the occasional intermediate emergency emptying.

### Litter Clearance

	1967	1966	1965	1964
Litter baskets sited in area ..	174	173	170	170
Total man-hours worked .. ..	4,731	4,722	3,213	2,960
Abandoned vehicles disposed of ..	8	4	5	2

A special litter patrol vehicle with driver and occasionally a second man toured the area practically every working day throughout the year emptying litter containers, clearing unofficial roadside dumps, tidying up trunk road lay-bys and, in what time was left, sweeping footpaths. A pedestrian operated suction cleaning machine is provided to assist in the latter task. In addition certain employees tidied up village centres and shopping areas at week-ends.

To publicise National Anti-Litter Week 1967, 350 posters were sent to shops and notice boards, specially printed luminous stickers were displayed in all prominent positions and parish Councils were solicited for their support to tidy up the district. On the occasion of fetes, carnivals, rallies, etc., free loan of litter receptacles was made available to organisers.

It can be said that in 1967 the district as a whole was kept more tidy than in the years immediately preceding, but with an area of 68 square miles to cover including several parts of fairly high density housing development, the present arrangements are not an effective substitution for a system of street orderlies and the appearance of pavements around shopping areas in particular are not kept at all times to the standard desirable. Similarly, the arrangements made with the Ministry of Transport through the Staffordshire County Council for the rechargeable cleaning up of trunk road lay-bys allows for emptying of litter bins there each week and fortnightly tidying up of the area around, but in the holiday months almost daily attention is required.

Excellent co-operation and assistance from the Staffordshire Constabulary resulted in eleven successful prosecutions under the Litter Act 1958 being taken in the year, and also the prompt removal from roads of any cars abandoned there—this combined action permitted a simple tow-in of the car to the Council depot before wheels and axle parts disappeared. A more difficult and costly procedure will be called for in the future to comply with the new Civic Amenities Act.



## Salvage

	1967	1966	1965	1964
Weight of baled wastepaper sold ..	23.1	33.4	21.9	9.1
Value of baled wastepaper sold ..	£232	£342	£224	£80

A limited quantity of fibreboard, collected separately from the special shop collection round, was baled and despatched to the Board Industry as and when labour was available. Old hand operated equipment, repeated breaking in and vandalism to the baling shed and reduced prices for wastepaper made this activity worthwhile only in order to cover the wages of the relief employee when surplus to refuse round requirements.

A small amount of scrap metal, old tyres and batteries from special collections and from the Council vehicle repair depot was also salvaged.

## Public Conveniences

The seven public conveniences received regular cleaning from Council employees throughout the year though misuse made their condition far from satisfactory on very many occasions. Frequent visits were necessary by building tradesmen from the Maintenance department of the Engineer and Surveyor.

## Clearing of Obstructed Drains

Requests to clear obstructed drains were dealt with usually on the day of complaint otherwise within 24 hours. A standard charge of £1 was made for clearing single private drains ; no charge being made for Council property or combined drainage systems. Blockages in main sewers were referred to the Engineer and Surveyor's department for attention by the special sewer gang.

## Vehicle Maintenance

	1967	1966	1965	1964
Number of road vehicles regularly serviced .. .. .	36	32	32	31
Percentage of working time vehicles under repair .. .. .	2.4%	2.9%	3.5%	3.6%
Total fleet mileage .. .. .	347,700	349,020	298,350	281,281
Total accidents involving vehicles ..	12	27	14	19
Mileage per road accident where Council driver to blame ..	57,950	49,860	59,670	40,183
Number of safe driving awards ..	26	18	17	16

A foreman mechanic with two other mechanics carried out all servicing repairs and re-painting of Council vehicles, major accident damage excluded, and also assisted in repairs to mowing machines, pumps, and small items of plant. A new automatic boiler with underfeed stoker was installed to replace the unreliable boiler originally supplied at the Heath Mill Road Vehicle Repair Depot.



The increasingly high standards of vehicle maintenance required by law and the increasing complexity of braking systems, hydraulics, power steering and transmissions make greater than ever demands on the efficiency of workshop personnel and at the same time the higher road fund licences require full vehicle utilisation with a minimum of time off the road.

A routine maintenance system involving A, B and C servicings at set intervals continued to operate smoothly and complete major overhauls with re-paints were carried out to two of the older refuse vehicles and re-painting to two other vehicles.

### **Work Study**—Public Health, Cleansing and Vehicle Maintenance Employees.

	1967	1966	1965	1964
Percentage of bonus earned to basic pay .. .. .	29%	28%	29%	26%
Annual productivity increase ..	+ 4%	+4%	+1%	+4%
Annual increase in men's total earnings .. .. .	+5%	+2%	+7%	+4%
Amount paid out in bonus.. ..	£8,719	£7,938	£7,759	£6,729
Nett benefit to Council (based on reduced unit costs and allowing for administration costs) ..	£14,400	£14,900	£14,500	£13,800

The work study details and incentive bonus schemes were maintained by trained personnel within the department, the necessary adjustments being made to schemes as required, *e.g.*, conversions to paper sack collections, revised round schedules, increased bonus proportions, special difficulties caused by very adverse weather conditions.

A new form of bonus scheme was devised and implemented for the vehicle mechanics as the old scheme had become difficult to administer following changes in methods, vehicles and establishment.

Increases in productivity in 1967 over 1966 were achieved in all the separate services, as follows :—

	Men employed	Productivity increase
Refuse collection teams .. .. .	30	2.3%
Separate waste-paper collection .. .. .	1	10.1%
Waste-paper baling .. .. .	1	22.4%
Pan Closet emptying .. .. .	4	22.0%
Cesspool emptying .. .. .		1.5%
Rodent and Drain Clearing .. .. .	1	6.7%
Vehicle repair and maintenance .. .. .	3	10.9%
All measured work .. .. .	Average of 3.7%	

There was a reduction of two men employed in 1967 compared with 1966.

## Inspections and Visits by Public Health Inspectors

Refuse Collection .. .. .	350
Refuse Disposal .. .. .	154
Litter Clearance .. .. .	240
Transport Maintenance .. .. .	152
Public Conveniences .. .. .	50
Trade Refuse Collection .. .. .	40
Salvage Recovery .. .. .	8

## Total Annual Costs of Cleansing Services

	1967/8 £	1966/7 £	1965/6 £	1964/5 £
Nett Cost—		Approx.		
Refuse Collection .. .. .	51,416	45,475	44,907	39,180
Refuse Disposal .. .. .	4,368	3,510	3,423	2,885
Salvage .. .. .	46	(Profit 27) 19	19	15
Litter Clearance .. .. .	3,786	3,800	2,777	01,796
Pan Emptying .. .. .	1,661	1,914	2,218	2,326
Cesspool Emptying .. .. .	6,204	5,304	4,448	3,478
Public Conveniences .. .. .	1,530	2,324	2,089	1,782
Income—All Services .. .. .	69,011 1,340	62,300 1,995	59,881 1,487	51,462 1,267
Gross Cost .. .. .	70,351	64,295	61,368	52,729
Rate Burden .. .. .	11½d.	10¾d.	9½d.	8¾d.

## Overall Unit Costs of Various Cleansing Services

	1967/8 £ s. d.	1966/7 £ s. d.	1965/6 £ s. d.	1964/5 £ s. d.
Dry Refuse Removal—				
Per ton collected .. .. .	4 5 5	3 13 6	3 7 0	3 0 3
Per ton disposed of .. .. .	6 2	5 3	4 10	4 5
Per dustbin emptied .. .. .	1 3	1 2	1 0½	11¼
Collection and Disposal—				
Per premises per year .. .. .	4 10 6	3 17 6	3 9 6	3 0 4
Pan Emptying—				
Per premises collected from per year .. .. .	9 11 9	8 13 5	7 15 9	6 16 1
Per pan collected .. .. .	3 3	3 1	2 5	2 0
Cesspool Emptying—				
Per cesspool emptied .. .. .	2 9 0	2 3 2	2 1 6	1 11 1
Per premises per year (average)	7 5 9	6 14 2	5 15 2	4 14 8
Per 1,000 gallons removed .. .. .	1 11 2	1 7 7	1 8 5	1 1 10

## Total Fleet Operating Costs (All Council's vehicles—driver's wages not included) :

	1967/8	1966/7	1965/6	1965/5
Vehicles in fleet .. .. .	36	32/35	32	31/32
Gross Cost .. .. .	£27,650	£26,120	£23,354	£18,653
Percentage time vehicles under repair .. .. .	2.4%	2.9%	3.5%	3.6%
Road Mileage covered .. .. .	354,937	351,700	317,877	281,281
Cost per road mile .. .. .	1/6½d.	1/5¾d.	1/5½d.	1/4d.







